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THE RUN, New York etty.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscriuts for on wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Still Democratic.

On Jan. 1, to-morrow, there will be appropriate inauguration festivities at several of the New York city departments. In the District Attorney's office Mr. NICOLL, who has administered the business of the public ecutor's branch of the city Government for three years, will make way for his sloquent, vivacious, and jocund successor, N R. FELLOWS, who is no stranger to the ice or its administration. Both Democrats. In the Comptroller's office, also, there will he some official housewarming, ASHBEL P. FIRST succeeding the popular incumbent, ODORE W. MYERS, who is now closing his second term. Both Democrats.

In the Sheriff's office, in accordance with he constitutional provision, John J. Gonhale and hearty, will make way for CHARLES M. CLANCY, ruddy and vigorous; nd the deputies, diminished in number by the law of 1890, will welcome the coming and speed the parting peace officer of New York county. Both Democrats.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD will succeed ASTUS S. RANSOM as Surrogate, and, hough any demonstrations of an effusive ter would probably be deemed inapriate in this court, congratulations will not be lacking to Mr. ARNOLD, while Mr. mon will receive, no doubt, the cordial ligitations of many of his brethren at the our on account of his faithful administra-

oth are Democrats, and we violate no fidence in saying that New York city is almost the only place on the map in which ocrats will now be succeeded by Demrats as one of the results of the Novem-

Pass the Resolution!

There is a chance for some Democrati Representative to earn the gratitude of the Democratic party. Just as soon as he ets the Speaker's eye after the reassemoling of the Congress, he must jump up and esent this resolution:

" Fhress, The Work of a Democratic Congress ! ut to begin, amid elecumetaness of unusual gravity d in the midst of widespread commercial and Indus al depression and disasters and

Wheren, It has been directly charged by the pubpress that the Democrate in Congress intend to on those promises of a reversal of the Republicar icy of Federal taxation, on the strength of which es, and in the hope and expectation of great ing improvement of business and increase of ity, the people intrusted the Democratic party ith power; therefore be it

of That the Democrate of this House do here m their continuing belief in and adherence to ratio national platform, and especially that thereof which rehearses the crits of a protective of and asserts that the Pederal Coverament has no rer to lay taxes save for the purposes of meeting be expenses of the Government economically admin

soled, That we accept the Democratic platfor its whole and its parts as our guide, text book, and ian laws or other laws we will not deviate from tplot and instructions contained in that platm or introduce any provision centrary to the letter apirts of that platform; and that we will justify too reposed in us by the country in 1802 by ayout directly and absolutely our promises to

The passage of such a resolution would o wonders in clearing away and the counlers in clearing away the clouds of and would put up the reputation of the eratic party to a point somewhere near its old and natural standing. The ution of a constitutional tariff bill the Wilson second-hand protection II, would be the first step to follow. Such tution might, of course, precede, and ald go far to make the resolution unary; but in view of the utter neglect of the platform shown by the Committee Ways and Means, it will be well to test the sense of the Democrats in the House and recall to their minds directly all the tions assumed by the Democracy at

No Income Tax.

One of the soundest and squarest arguto against the adoption of the iniquisous Force bill of odious memory, was the de of Federal mercenaries empowered to fere with the free expression of popuar sentiments at the polls. It was a tax pon the pockets of the people, as well as a ace to their liberties.

The same objection, but in a more aggrased and reprehensible form, appertains to the income tax which some deficiency usters are proposing in Washington. There are, it is computed, one million peras who would be called upon, under an me tax law, to either submit their acunts for scrutiny, to establish their right exemption, or to pay the tax.

The present machinery of federal govment in the United States contains no evision for an assemblage of tribute matherers who would exceed in number, it s computed, the United States army, limted by law to 25,000 men. There would be re than 25,000 income-tax investigators. ples, itinerant collectors, and computers o pry into the affairs of the thrifty and enargetic, to disclose the necessities of the provident, to provoke the resentment of se of independent courage, and put a premium upon the frauds of the mendacious. The founders of the Government of the people of the United States particularly in-velghed against the action of their English sisr in that, as the Deciaration of Indedence declares, he " erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of ers to harass our people and eat out

their substance." Ever since the 4th of July, 1776, the people of the United States, who then declared macives free from the English monarchy and from monarchical notions and observes, have been dead against the setting of an army of Federal mercenaries.

the polls, or to invade their domiciles in pursuit of taxes levied exclusively upon the industrious and provident.

Suppose They Have No Incomes 7 This information we obtain from the Vashington correspondence of the New

"There is still a probability of an individual income tax, but the majority of the committee incline more favorably to Secretary Cantuna's recommendations that the tax be piaced only on the dividends resulting from investments in bonds, stocks, and other securities. If a tax on individual incomes he adopted, an effort will be made to graduate it in such a way that it will fall less heavily upon the heads of families than upon those who have only themselves to support. In other words, a man of family will pay a smaller tax on a given income, according to the number of those deendent upon him, than a single man who has no fam-

"At the meeting next Honday evening the majority of the committee will be able to determine from the of the committee will be able to determine from the peated to accrue from every form of the tax."

Instead of talking about an income tax, would not Prof. Wilson's committee be better occupied if they gave their attention to some method of taxation which would permit the people to make incomes?

In this particular emergency the people are not so much afraid that Prof. WILSON will tax their incomes in a graduated scale or in any other fashion, as that he will not leave them any income to be taxed. Whether a man has a family or not, or people dependent on him or not, the Government will get nothing out of him by an income tax if he has no income.

According to the estimates of the trade unions there are now, at the beginning of winter, 100,000 men out of employment in New York alone. These people have been accustomed to earn from \$500 to \$1,000 a year. They have been accustomed to pay their debts, whether to the Government or to private individuals. If Prof. Wilson were able to give them work at those wages, they would be glad enough to pay an income tax of \$50 or \$100 apiece. They would deem themselves lucky if the Government left them the remainder. They would pay an unconstitutional tax rather than go without the incomes.

Instead, therefore, of expending time in discussing an unconstitutional tariff and an unconstitutional method of taxing the people, to make up the deficiencies of the measure in providing revenue for the Government, honestly and economically administered, we suggest to the Ways and Means Committee that they should devote a few moments of their time to reading the Chicago platform, and more especially the plank in it which gave them their instructions as to the tariff, and expressed the sentiment of the majority of the people of this country.

In that platform there is no talk about an Income tax. That is a tax which outrages every Democratic principle. It was lugged into our system of administration by Republicans, under the excuse or pretext that it was necessary to keep the Government alive. It is always a war tax, and the people have paid it simply from patriotism.

Just at present, however, we are not expending so much time in counting up our incomes as in meditating how we can get along without them. Every industry in the Union is in doubt as to what the effect of the new tariff will be upon it.

When a party abandons its principle, nobody knows what it will do. After all, Prof. Wilson may be right. If

he wants to tax the incomes which we have not, let him tax them!

Charges that Are Not Proved. The making of charges, some of which

afterward fail to be substantiated, as was the case on Friday with two serious accusations made before the special Grand Jury against two public officials, continues unabated. It is popular, it satisfies a craving for sensationalism, it interests the crowd. In the interview with the Hon. RICHARD CROKER which we recently published, he declared that if any individual had knowlfrom retail liquor dealers, he should step forward with his proof, and Tammany Hall would not shield, but would, on the contrary, assist in the prosecution of the offender. The Wine and Spirit Gazette of this city, which represents the big distillers, who, as we have already pointed out, are for commercial reasons at variance with the big brewers of the union pool, adds its testimony to that of Mr. CROKER, while at the same time attacking Tammany Hall. It avers that "until two years ago over \$500,000 a year was levied as blackmail, and the burden became so great that complaints reached the Grand Jury room. The latter, in a presentment, substantiated the charge; and by some mysterious means the evidence given to the Grand Jury found its

way into Mr. CROKER's hands." "Thereupon," as we are told by the Wine and Spirit Gazette, "Mr. Choken and Police Commissioner Mantin called upon the President, and some of the officers of the Central Association of Liquor Dealers, and after procuring from them a full roster of all the local liquor dealers' associations in the city, entered into a compact with them by which pecuniary blackmail was stopped."

This is interesting, if true, and it corroborates the statement made by Mr. CROKER in his recent interview, that charges of blackmail levied on liquor dealers by police officials who misuse their authority, are groundless and false. Tammany put a stop to the offence as soon as its existence became known. Such in substance is the statement made by the Wine and Spirit Gasette, and so far from being injurious to Mr. Chokun, it shows him as a man of his word, ready to aid in putting an end to a public scandal or injustice, and willing to exert his political influence, which is deservedly great, to abate any abuse, even if he has to incur the opposition of high police

No More Weak States.

officials to do it.

Ignoring the outcry raised a few years ago against the premature admission into the Union, of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, measures are well advanced in the present Congress for accepting also Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona.

There are ways of making States out of these Territories which would be of great benefit both to them and to the country as a a whole; but these are not the ways at present pursued. Unwise local ambitions are allowed to take the place of the best interests of the Government. The mistake is like that of half a dozen years ago, when Dakota, a fine Territory, worthy to be made a State, was allowed to divide herself and come in as two States. One of these had attained at the next census little more than the population for a single Representative under the new apportionment, and yet the Dakota of 1888 two years later cast in the Senate double the vote of New York

or Pennsylvania. An argument sometimes put for admitting Territories like Wyoming and Arizona. the former of which had but little over and the latter a little under 60,000 people at the last census, is that many earlier States were admitted with still fewer, and have her setablished to buildoze electors at since become among the most populous. of Gnant's fame is due to the fact that desired ex

Ohio, for example, had shown but 45,868 people before her admission; Illinois but 55,162 at the census after her admission; lows but 43,112 at the preceding census.

The fallacy of this argument ought to be pointed out. The true standard is not a fixed number of people, whether 40,000 or 60,000 or 100,000, but a number bearing a suitable proportion to that of existing States. Hence the ratio for a Representative in Congress, fixed according to the nearest census, is a good standard to be looked at. Taking that measure, Territories such as Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming were, and as Arizona is, stand condemned while, on the other hand, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and, in fact, every State admitted during our first half century and more, will be found to have conformed to the standard. It is only in later years that the old principle has been abandoned.

The Representative apportionment of 1790 was 83,000. Vermont, the first State admitted, had 85,425 people at that census, and Kentucky, the second State, had 73,667. The nearest census for Tennessee, the third State admitted, was 1800; but she had 85,691 at the 1790 census, and 105,602 under the following one. The Representative apportionment for the 1800 census was 33,000, and Ohio had shown 45,365 people. In 1810 the apportionment went up to 35,000, but Louisiana had 76,556 people. Indiana was admitted in 1816, and the 1820 census, under which the apportionment was 40,000, gave her 147,178 people. The same census gave Mississippi and Alabama, admitted in 1817 and 1819 respectively, 75,448 and 127,901 people, while even Illinois, also admitted near the end of that decade, had 55,162. Maine had 298,269 during the census year when she came in. Missouri, admitted in 1821, had had 66,557 the year before.

The census of 1830 had 47,700 for a Repre sentative apportionment, and that of 1840 yielded 70,680. Arkansas, admitted in 1836, and Michigan, in 1837, had in the 1840 census 97,574 and 212,267 people respectively. Here we come on our first possible exception, that of Florida, which, admitted in 1845, had had but 54,477 people, and about half of them colored, in 1849, and had also but 87,445 at the following, or 1850, census. The calculation for her, however, is rather a close one. Texas, admitted later in the same year, showed 212,592 by the 1850 census, when the apportionment had risen to 93,423; while Iowa and Wisconsin, admitted still later, showed 192,214 and 305,391 respectively.

It is clear, therefore, what the early practice in this respect was. But in later years another rule has been creeping in, at first, however, as the rare exception. Such an exception was the case of Oregon, which has since grown up finely, while in 1864 came the typical rotten-borough State, Nevada, which in 1860 had had only 6.857 people, while the Representative apportionment was 127,381, and in 1870 reached 42,491 people. Nebraska followed her in 1867, and in 1870 showed but 122,993 inhabitants.

But nowadays we see what was at first never allowed at all, and afterward only in a rare exception, actually becoming the rule. Wyoming and Idaho were admitted in 1899 with a population that year of 60,705 and 84,385 respectively, although the apportionment under the 1880 census had been 151,-912, while under the 1890 census It has become 175,901. Montana, also, had in 1889 been admitted on a population which in 1890 reached only 132,159. Now the House has passed a bill to admit Arizona, which had but 50,021 people at the last census, and a like step is under consideration for New Mexico, with 159,500 in 1890, which is certainly better than Montana's admission record, or than Wyoming's

and Idaho's combined. Why not adopt a wiser course? Why not unite Arizona and New Mexico, thus insuring a proper population for admitting the two as a single State? Utah, with her 207,905 people at the last census, has a sound claim to admission on the population basis, but the occasion should be seized to unite her with Nevada, which, with a population of edge of blackmail exacted by police officials | 45,761 at the last census, is a reproach to our political system.

Let this modern practice of creating States from weak populated Territories come to an end. In place of premature admissions, let wise combinations be the rule, so that strength and solidity may be given both to the new States and to the Union as a whole,

The Great Culmination.

Under McKINLEY's schedules, justice, protectionist justice if you like, was dispensed with an impartial hand. In respect to the industries of foreign countries, the industries of the country were placed on a level with each other. The tariff, even the unconstitutional robber tariff, covered the entire field equally.

Leaving out its failure as a constitutional measure for revenue, the test for common fairness shows the Wilson bill an outrageous piece of tariff jugglery, devised for favoritism and injustice. For instance, right on top, labelled with the eard of Executive approval, is a free list including the great staples of coal, iron, and wool. Why is the man engaged in the industry of woolgrowing treated differently from the man engaged in the industry of wool-weaving? Why is one protected and the other not protected? The reason is that Mr. Wilson and President CLEVELAND have brazenly determined to favor certain interests at the

expense of others. The name of Mckinley appears once in the platform of the last National Democratic Convention. If that Convention should reassemble to-morrow, McKinley would have to be crossed off in the terrible denunciation where it occurs, and the declaration would be made to read thus:

"We denounce the Moli realey Wilson bill as the culminating atrocity of class legislation." Protection for some and not for others is the WILSON-CLEVELAND principle. It is defended with much mouthing about fairness and justice and honor and anti-protection, but it is humbug to the end. It is the culminating atrocity of class legislation.

Question: Will THE SUN tell an inquiring boy, the son of an old Union soldier, whether the rebellion would have been put down without Gen. GRANT? Answer: We do not doubt that it would. GRANT rendered important service in the war; but there were in the Union army a score of other commanders of signal ability. When GRANT was made Lieutenant-General in March of 1864, the year before the war ended, and assumed command of the armies of the United States, the Southern Confederacy had been weakened by numerous defeats, from which it could never have recovered. When our young inquirer studies the true history of the war, and the operations of all the Generals, he will learn that many of the Union victories were won by armies not under GRANT; that, for example, the army which won the all-important victory at Gettysburg in 1863 was under the command of Gen. MgaDs, and that other great battles with the rebels were fought that year by Gon. THOMAS, Gen. ROSECHANS, Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. Housen, and other commanders, both in the West and in the East, as still other battles had been fought previously, or from the time that Gen. McCLELLAN held somhe directed the Union semios to the field after the best of the rebel armies had been greatly weakened by successive defeats and heavy losses, and at the time when the rebellion was finally suppressed. Let our young friend read a true history of the great war, and be very careful not to read any vagrant book about it, filled with puffery of the author's

favorite General. We can assure him that we have not doubt that the Southern Confederacy would have been overthrown If Gen. U. S. GRANT had never been born.

Governor FLOWER has designated Tues day, Jan. 23, for the special election of Congressmen to succeed Jonn R. FELLows, our new District Attorney, and Ashnet, P. Fircu, our new Comptroller. Though there have been vacancies in the New York delegation before, there has not been a special election, it is said, of the kind called for by the Governor since Jan. 2, 1877, when DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mayor Env's retirement from Congress. The Demo-eratio majority in the present Congress is large, but the necessity of a full representa from New York city is thought to be urgent, and for this reason Governor Flowen has compiled with the request of those who believe in plenty of elections, and don't object to voting the Democratic ticket in January.

It is an interesting manifestation that Catholies, Protestants, Jews, and secularists work together for charity, and that priests, rabble, ministers, and ethical lecturers can unite peacefully at meetings to help the needy. whether believers or unbelievers. A thing of this kind could not have occurred a generation ago. On the platform of a large hall in which a charity meeting was lately held, there was a group of men, few of whom knew each other. "Let me introduce you to my friend, Rabbi — ," said an amiable Catholic priest to a smiling Calvinist clergyman; and there were greetings all around as an agnostic joined the party. Attheend of the nineteenth century, there is a spirit abroad unlike that which was conspicuous at its beginning.

As it is here, so is it elsowhere. Meetings like those which have been held in New York are held in hundreds of other cities throughout the country. Even Presbyterians can join hands with Methodists, and Baptists with Episcopalians, and Lutherans with Universalists, in works of charity. The manifestations are novel and remarkable.

Neither the Admirals of the rebel pavy of Brazil nor the Captains of the fighting ships which Brazil purchased in this country seem to be desirous of trying their guns in a hard fight. The Admirals star near Rio waiting for the enemy, and the Captains near Pernambuco are similarly engaged. They have spent a fortnight's time in this way. We must suppose that they will fight before the war is ended. There are interesting points in naval science, especially in gunnery, to be determined by the fight.

The question, "Do we ever dream of tasting?" was brought under debate by Prof. Munnay of McGill College, Montreal, at the conference held here by the American Paychological Association on Wednesday. The question may be answered directly and with assurance, in the affirmative. There is not a dout that people may dream of tasting as well as of seeing or hearing; they may dream of the action of any or all of the five senses, and also of the operation of the reason, the lancy, or other intellectual powers, and likewise of the emotions, including those of pleasure or of suffering. We did not hear the debate that was raised by Prof. Munnay, but we trust that he took the right side of it.

A SCRUBEING LR.GADS.

A Sensible Pan for the A'd of Usemployed To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size After reading the various propositions for helping the unemployed. I venture to make a suggestion with special reference to women. Many of them may have lost their usual emplayment, or even have become the only hope of a family in which the husband has lost his. As there is a great deal of money available which the various charltable agents are in doubt how to spend, why shouldn't arrangedoubt how to spend, why shouldn't arrangements be made to employ a great number of women to scrut, tenement houses particularly? This will be genuine work of a very lenger field character. Tenement houses are any to get very little cleaning, tenough the indeened or weariness of their lengths. A read cleaning would benefit all concerned, both the tenants and the cleaners. All that is needed for this purpose is organization, and I leave that to those with their hands of the wheel.

Due, 30. Washington Square.

Cleveland's Plight Ellustrated. From the Wientengene Plust,

"Do you think Cleveland's Hawaiian policy and its falliers will hart him politically? saided a New York Congression of a fellow statesman from Miss saided We can tell better a tera while," replied the pan-lah mean publicies, "New I might tell all angello a which expresses my belief about thefeland a compact which expresses my belief about the tends of some out in this Queen Lil business. Line, when I whe most to years e.d. I was visiting a boy about that age wind it ved on a neighboring form. The manks of my entertainer was retained it was a dirty, and, wet day, dad as the Sp agus boy and I were publing our ear ful way income the deep familiant more of the barriand, old man Sprague rause out of the barriand property year-old out. The cold was full of a high, half-broken life, and seemed to be passing tuest of the time. life, and seemed to be passing under of its time on its hind leng, tild Sprante wanted to water the colo. Jits policy in this agreements enterprise was to enthrone him-self on its back and ride it down to the netglinoring

"Whon," remarked old Sprayue in a tone of fury, as he famined the headlong cold the against a straw-stack preparators to mounting, tild Strawne was a very cholecic man, and his had temper had mighty near getting him 'churched' two or three

tietting the cult reasonably on all four of his feet, old byragine taunched binself upon the col's bare back. He didn't tarry there a moment. The col's arched his back until it backed like a boon, put his ness between his forelegs, and then indulged in three attS legged jumps, which as a result, sent old Sprague rolling and turning in the mid of the barnyard. I was awed into stience by the inhuman spec-

yard. I was awed into storice by the incumen spec-facio, but roung Sprague almost burst into tears.

Did it burt you, paw ' be asked.

"Well,' replied old Sprague, picking himself out of the mud hole in which held ledged. his face red with

wrath, "it didn't do me a biamed bit of good." New Pinn for Hawail-Deport the Provislaust Governm From the Part Mult Grants.

There is more of a high than we thought in the re-toration of the monarchy in Hawait. Not only is top-posed by the American intripuers who brought about the revolution, and are now striving to front the re-turn of Queen Liliuohalani with armed furces, but the Queen herself is in the way of her own sov-

President Cleveland, being very naturally desireus of a peaceful change and anxious to secure from harm American subjects, however guilty, has sippliated for a general amnesty. This the haughly Queen has refused to grant. It is not very wise on her part, for to assume such dignity one must drat be a real Queen, and Queen Lilinokalani is at present no more

To a cartain extent her Majesty has our sympathy in the matter; for she probably shrinks from undertaking the government with all those intriguers at hand and at liberty. Some sompromise might be reached by which the leaders of the rabilition would agree to live upon their native soil and leave the Hawailan to the

Cleveland Willing to Brop It, From the Pittsburgh Disputsh.

Wasumures, Dac. 27.—There have been many conflict-ing reports as to this distres of the President with re-gard to the treatment of the Hawaiian question in Cunress, but from the best information obtainable the great wit from the best information obtainable the grath seems to be that he is perfectly willing to have the whole matter dropped. Two gentisman who called on him issurday, the Frenident said in speaking of the forthcoming Hawalian investigation that is appeared to him that the very men to whom the Administration of the forthcoming the said of the forthcoming Hawalian investigation that is appeared to him that the very men to whom the Administration of the said of the on had been most kind are now most datermined to get it into troubie.

Tonly o Paramount Matter.

From the district in News. It looks now as if this Hawaiian business was goldto hold "the balance of power" in the most Fresh LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Enbuarine Boats-What Has Been Accom-pitshed by the Latest Inventor. To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: In the short article in Tue Sue of Dec. 22 discussing the torpedo experiment lately made in New port in connection with the Holland sub-marine boat, the references made to the latter, although written evidently by a person excepionally well informed, were inexact in a lew

points. Without intending to do so he leaves the impression that my design was not fully up to the Government's requirements. The writer made no mistake in asserting that it is not easy to fulfil the Government's require-Lieut. Hoogaard, an acknowledged expert, said that it was impossible to fulfill the half of them.

Mr. Nordenfeldt ignored them entirely and

made "laws" for the manusuring of sub-marine boats. But nature ignored his laws, as illustrated in his boats, and they failed owing to neglect of elementary precautions. Although the requirements demand conditions and an efficiency unthought of by European designers, yet I have the reports of

European designers, yet I have the reports of the Board on Submarine Boats testifying that my designs have fully satisfied them.

This is also true of the competitions invited by the Government in 1838 and 1838, in both of which my design was victorious. The writer cannot point out a single leature in which the design falls short of the requirements. He will find, upon inquiring, that the requirements were the highest that could reasonably be exceeded with the materials available, and that the design exceeded them in important features of which no notice has been taken.

To insure success for a hoat of my design in attacking an enemy's ship it is by no means necessary that the latter be at anchor if the boat be fully submerged. My boat can come to the surface, take the ship's bearing, and disappear again within five seconds, thus after the state of the surface, take the ship's bearing, and

stracking an enemy's ship it is by no means necessary that the latter be at anchor if the boat be fully submerged. My boat can come to the surface, take the ship's tearing, and disappear again within five seconds, thus affording but small chance for the rapid-fire guas of the enemy; and its armored turret is, in the opinion of the highest ordinance authorities in our navy, quite small enough and thick enough to justify its pilot in imporing their projecties altogather. The hull, in this case, is out of their reach, being protected by three feet of water that covers it.

Having power enough to run faster than a battle ship it is not quite clear to me why the latter should be at anchor in order that my boat may have a chance of making a successful attack. The writer appears to confound my plans with those of the impracticable designers who propose to accomplish the impossible feat of finding and attacking a moving vessel with a totally submerged boat. My plan proposed a vessel intended to operate chiefly on the surface of the water, and that dives only when compelled to do so and for as shorts time as possible. It is therefore fitted to rise and disappear in five seconds, and to do so as rapidly or at as long intervals as may be desirable. This being so, why is it necessary that the ship be at anchor?

The writer conclusies his notice by what appears to be an apology for the inscrutable action of the Navy Department and by remining me, by way of consolation for my disappointment, that two ordinary torpedo boats—presumably more than an equivalent, in his opinion, for defensive and offensive purposes—would be substituted, and that we would have the inestinable advantage of having new and valuable data—in addition to what is opinion, for defensive and offensive purposes—would have the inestinable to the largest rapid-fire projectiles? A well-appointed battle ship, capable of beating off or destroying a dozen torpedo boats again in 1875 because, in the opinion of the examiner it would be impossible to get me to opera

that the money set apart for the boat was
wanted to complete the Monterer in San
Francisco.

After whoring again in the last competition.
I am told that the money is now wanted for
two toracle location and that experiments will
have courage enough to not the set of the information and active
graing designs that must meet some unknown
condition not mentioned in the tovernment's
condition not mentioned in the tovernment's
circular.

Benthers Fish in Northern Waters,
To the Epiron of Tar Sux—Sir: In the
Sunday Sur I netteed an item to the effect that
Extra quantities of "whitefish" were being
thrown on the beach at Nouthampton, long
Island. Your correspondent is evidently in
error as to the asme of the fish. Before my
family left Southampton, about a forthight
and the flaw per coming on the shorein great
the held were coming on the shorein great
and the flaw per coming on the shorein great
from Texas to North (arolina. They weigh
from three quarties of a pound to two nounds,
and area deletions pau fish. They delight in
the action of the surf, hence the name surfwhiting. Out chasing small Esh in shore, the
long Island shoul were surf who could be award and get all we wanted for the table, picking
them, and becomie— ame could be made and the head to sell a great deal of interest in this
wagons for manure.

I took a great deal of interest in this
wagons for manure with the flash and were any the could be made and the profit of the manure of the sell of the profit of the sell of the sell of the sell of the profit of the sell of the sell of the sell of the profit of the sell of the profit of the sell of the sell of the profit of the sell of the sell of the sell of the profit of the sell of the sell

cook a great deal of interest in the manage of their great these lish had wandered so from their accustomed home into waters shich they evidently sould not live. I may that non- of the routhampion fishermen nitives knew what those lishes were, but led those frostfish. Yours very truly.

E. H. Mornan.

Help by Pennice,

To run Engran or The Mys .. W. Permit me through our columns to engrant the following plan for the ab-existion of the sufferiors of the pror and unemplayed. Let end's work namen give one cent a day or all cents n week, each riers or salaried emp over 15 or 25 cents a week, arresting to the amount he receives and each nor, principal, or business man give \$1 a week, to a fund for the poor and unemployed. Let the laborer, the ciera, the partner ack each other to join in this good wort. No man with employment is too poor to make so trilling a sift, no matter what his responsi-

belifies to his family or others may be.
So triding a sum many would think useless, and he achanged to give by itself, and the coal of collection by ordinary means would open the amount. Why not let y merchant, manufacturer, banker, bent publisher, transportation and decrease company in fact, every employer and dishuraer of money, and his men if they will not join in this movement and suntribus by allowings desirction on each pay day of runtible a by allowing a deduction on each paying of the trailing same suggested, or left the more agree to it among themselves and suggest it to their employers, as ther will be contributed and the improvations, according to their means and the first could lich send its check for the sum so contributed? We suggest that your paper consent to receive such contributed and the committee which will be appointed because about a committee which will be appointed because should this risk must be consider account. this rise most the popular appropriat to some of the ex-listing channels for its proper distribution highs be used. 1 can piedge all our employees in a brarty, voluntary, and cheefful participation in such a work, if started, 146 Hananway. Wa. B. it. b assistance,

Perhaps Private Stokes Used Portle License. Perhaps Private Stoken Used Posite License. To the Enross or this fact. So: I have read with interest that portion of your last issue containing the positry of Private Stokes Hallery "L." First Arthlery, freares to note that the feathery "L." First Arthlery, freares to note that the feathery many being is conditioned amount exclusively of allows. This is not the case by any minimal. I am doubtful about the result flures were in the regular tain that in December, 1802, diese were in the regular army over 70 per cent, native Americans.

But 28.

Mr. Hobert Bonner Favors Two Sidewalks

for the Speedway.

My lines Sin: As you are awars, I have taken no by inth one as you are awars, I have taken no part in the controversy about the speedway, this as you ask me for my opinion in the mailer, I may say that I do not see any objection to having two addessaits on the speedway, so long as it means of passage across it shall be by archways. Is is true, that the butiding of two side-waits will involve greater expense, but as they are latended for the accommodation of the people, and the people have to pay for them, I do not see any good reason for depriving the public of the en joyment to be derived from witnessing exhibitions of apeed. Very truly yours.

a Wass Figure Square arrest. New Your, Dec. 29, 1803.

Where Boos He Come Int

Mr. Fairchild took the chair, and, thanking the party. "Is has been proposed that I am as nermanent Chairman of my party, and I accept. I will appoint Gawald Ostendorfer as vice Chairman, William F. Hull, Segretary, and Whilain Solomon, Treasures. That provides offices for all I believe, who are present, except Mr. schura. Mr. Schura will you kindly fix the first and put cut inc light a fee silver mean!

"There being no further business, I declars my polty."

adjourned sine dia."

THE PRESDENT'S TARIFF BILL.

The Great Bemorratic Journal of Ohio Frankly Bestares Its Opinion on the Frankly Bestares Wilson Swindle.

From the Cincrement Esquirer, In his annual message the President com-municated to Congress his views as to what objects should be almed at in tariff legislation, and, at the same time, informed them that a measure had been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embedying tariff reform on the lines suggested by him. Then, as if to relieve Congress from any anxiety lest that committee should fall in its duty, he said this measure would be promptly submitted for legislative action. Thanks to the vigilance of the President, his committee has made its re-The purpose of this article is not to analyze

this measure, or the report which accompanies it, but rather to call attention to what it ought to be, if it really does embody the President's to be, if it really does embody the President's view of tariff reform. Hitherto President's have recommended to Congress from time to time such measures as seemed to them demanded by the interests of the country. The message before us in the first one which indicates that the President had taken into his own hands the framing of such a measure, and had appropriated to himself a standing committee of Congress as the medium through which to present his views. If the Committee on Wars and Means had merely been acting as a committee of the House, the President could not have given any assurance that their work would be promptly submitted for legislative action. With characteristic modesty the President assures Congress that the bill which he is about to have reported from the Committee on Ways and Means is the result of much patricte and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and asthoroughly as existing conditions permit. He might perhaps better have said, as Touchstone said of his sweetheart: "An ill-favored thing, but mine own."

As an aid to a proper understanding of the Wilson Tariff bill, let us look over the President.

but mine own."

As an abit to a proper understanding of the Wilson Tariff bill, let us look over the President's prologue, in which he tells us what it should contain, and then assures us that it is all there.

He would "stanchiv adhere" to the doc-He would "stanchly adhere" to the dec-trine of a tariff for revenue only, but at the same time would not close his eyes to "the fact that conditions have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, call for dis-criminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our flovernment actually demand." That is to say we should stanchly adhere to the principle, and yet, with judicious discrimination depart from it.

say we should stanchiv adhere to the principle, and yet, with judicious discrimination depart irom it.

The departure from the revenus principle ought, he thinks, to be in two directions; first, a reduction of the present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life, and second, the abolition of all duties on raw materials necessary to our manufactures.

An examination of the Wilson bill will show us what the President regards as the necessaries of life, and what, in his opinion, are raw materials necessary to our manufactures. In a general war he refers to food, shoiter, and clothing, as summing up the necessaries of life. This is a broad field for consideration. For a "tariff reform leader," who might be supposed to be inflexibly opposed to paternalism in government, his plea for low duties on the necessaries of life are rather startling. His words are: "These girls should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people."

factions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the weifare of the people."

Upon such a principle it would be equally proper to first collect higher duties upon the necessaries of life, and then distribute the receipts among those becape most in need of them, or who might, for any reason, find most favor with those in charge of the Government. It is in dealing with raw materials, however, that the Fresident reaches the highest plane of the statesmanship of his school. He would have free raw materials mainly for the benefit of our manufacturers." While they pay duties on raw materials, they cannot export their manufactured products to compete with those of other nations. "The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise."

While our thoughtful President was thus onening the markets of Europe to our manufactured goods, it at once occurred to him that the American manufacturer must not only have free raw materials from abroad, but he must have cheaper labor at home. At first thought the operatives, whose skilled labor transforms the raw materials into fabrics of many times their value, would not like to see their wages reduced. Forhaps that is because they have for themsolves as the President has for them. His mind labored on this problem, and thus it was delivered:

"The interests of labor are certainly, though

threefed to the philanthropic intentions of the President.
The "suspension of work in milis and factories," and "the distress in the homes of our workingmen," have created an alarming condition in the sountry—a condition which calls for the axercise of the highest statesmanship in all legislation affecting our industries. The Democratic party, until now, with only temporary deviations, has seemed willing, while imposing duties on imports to recognize the difference between European and American wages, and to give the American laboring man at least an equal chance. The President recommends a new departure. He thinks the true interest of our workingmen is to submitto such a cut of their wages as will enable the panufacturers who employ them to send the manufactured articles to European markets, there to compete with articles manufactured by European labor at European prices. If the discovery of this great advantage of a lower rate of wages is really such a boon to our workingmen as the President professed to believe, they ought to assemble everywhere throughout the country and endorse his views. The press of the country should copy the two paragraphs from the message above quoted, so that the laboring class may see that at last they have a Moses.

The Fresident has omitted one fast, namely: If the supply of labor should be so great as to came the fast and a second the country in the supply of labor should be a great as to many? Let us not ask for much, Let us have great and good Fresident.

The Vier-President Tel a a Story.

From the Washington . Vice-President Stevenson told the following Vice-President Stevenson told the following story to a group of wenators the other night: There was an old darky in southern Himois who wanted to join the ministry. He had progressed through many reares of trial and tribulation, from the position of chief hog stealer and hen-roost robber of the community to the mourners' bench, to meanwrishly, to a deasonate, and finally be the degnified office of action and their bell ringer of the white hills' church in the same town. He couldn't read, but his granddaughter factorier could, and he made her read to him eyers even by from the good blook. He was finally brought before the Board for examination, which was conducted as follows:

follows:

Bree 'Lias, do you know the Bible !"

Las, praise de Lawd.

Free 'Lias, do you believe it to be the word
of God !"

Das, dat I do, praise de lawd." wyou believe the parables. "
at I do. Ever word on dem parbles is
she null. Unsee thout"
o you know any of them well enough to
t. Ever "ins."

repeat, Erer Lines Property of the Pat I do. I knows dem alt, but dat one of Pat I do. I knows dem alt, but dat one of Pat I do. I knows dem all, but dat one of Pot phar and Jezethal is de truest an inest powerful one ob all. Hit goes his away. You see l'otiphar was a ridio down in his charyit I um Je usalem into Jerico. He kay: Wite man ginane a rider an he done tus her up behin him in his charyit. An doy west eviong a hi larger and lost commang tieves. An day say: "Frow down detectai," An horizing he say, Let him among you widout sin one de fue sione.

I tat der say all de louder, "Frow down Jozebal."

but der say all de leuder, 'Frow down Jozchal an finally he frew down Jezebal. But der
warn satistied, an yell. Frow down Jezebal!'
An he frew her down ermain. An' den dev
yell ont. Frow her down some mo!' An'
he frew her down see'n times. But der who
dat mean der war ht satisfy no hiew an doy
ken' a halieria. Frow down Jezebal! An' he
frew her down see'n trimes see'n. An oh de
remains dey gaddered up sob'a basketaful."

A Long Level Under the Pacific. From the Parish Consensual Advantage,

As persons interested in the work of the tested which surveyed the cable route here is which surveyed the cable route here is a survey made by the gradual survey have the chart new in the office how very level the ocean hed is "so level" as one of the officers remarked, that if on cry land a railroad train could run over a stretch of fee miles of the bad at a speed of its miles on hour without the grade being altered anywhere."

It is altracther erong to tride with a bad cough cold when the cak has great and a vangely so his promot and to reach as br. Jayun's Especiatur or be readily found - dis.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SUCTED

A varnal Christmas, such as seldom to the lot of dwellers in these latitudes, we yided for us this year, and very charming was, In spite of the repronches that w heaped upon it by skating, sleighing, and tobogganing enthusiasts. Those who love blue skies and soft breezes, and who have looked over the Bay of Naples, "with the fairy isless of Ischis floating in the distance, and the smoke-capped summit of Vesuvius towering in the background," could thoroughly enjoy a trip to Jersey or Long Island last Monday, even though the islands and the volcano were both left out of the picture. Neither Italy nor Bormuda sould show a fairer view than the bay of New York under these unusual conditions of temperature, and the crowds of people that elected to spend their holiday in the country instead of crowding theatres and peep shows in town, showed plainly that there were many who appreciated it. It did certainly seem rather odd to be playing lawn tennis and golf in the open air in costumes not very much heavier than are worn in summer, in-stead of crashing down on toboggans or skim-

ming over the ice on skates. An English lady who spent the holiday season here last year, and, as she said, had her breath frozen on her lips every time she ventured out of doors, remarked as she strolled down Broadway on Christmas eve and gazed through the open doors of confecloners' shops, where women stood ten deep, regaling themselves with ice-cream soda water. "No wonder," she remarked, that you are a people of such diversified resources, of such an infinite variety of moods, whims, and fancies; so restless and mercurial so interesting by reason of your active brains, and the ever-changing thoughts that are born of them. Monotony is a word that should be left out of your dictionaries. It has no place in your lives or in your experiences." The prospects are not very much better for

is reported on Berkshire roads, and the wedding party at Lenex to-morrow are hardly likely to enjoy the novelty of driving to church in sleighs. Neither will there be ice-boat contests at Tuxedo or on the Hudson, and the typical New Year cheer of whiskey punches and eggeog will hardly be as much in request as toes and lemonades. The gayeties of the week have not been ex-

New Year diversions, as more mud than snow

citing. Christmas trees, family parties, and small dinner dances at Mrs. Miederic Gallatin's and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's, with one wedding and Mrs. Paran Stavens's musicale on Thursday, are nearly all there are to mention. A nuptial mass at the wedding of Mr. Louis Joseph Sands and Miss Faye on Wednesday delighted the vast congregation assembled at St. Francis Xavier's Church to witness the marriage. There has hardly been as pretty a wedding in New York this winter, the glitter of the ceremonial and the ease with which the bridal party lent themselves to the frequent changes of position, notwithstanding the length of the service, having created quite a new interest.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. James Lawrence Breese gave the first of his receptions, which are to be continued through the winter at his photographic studie in Twenty-third street. Mr. Breese has adopted photography as a profession, and has some very artistic reproductions of celebrated paintings on the walls of the two handsome rooms devoted to his art. He has also many of New York's most beautiful women in his collection, among them Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Mrs. lioche, Miss Amy Bend, and Miss Cora Randolph. The new process, however, which is known as carbontype, and which produces the impressions in various shades found to be more effective for the reproducion of oil paintings than for likenesses.

On Tuesday Mme. Calve was the guest of onor at Mr. Breese's tea and was introduced to many of the ladies present. The prime ionna looked very chic in a costume of dark velvet and satin, with a very fetching little bonnet on her head. After Mme, Caivé general interest centred in Mrs. William Lawrence Breese and her flance, Mr. Henry Vincent Higgins, whose engagement has been recently announced. Mrs. Breese looked extremely pretty and received the congratulations of her friends most gracefully. Her flancé is an English barband of Lady Hilda Higgins, who was the daughter of an Earl and the granddaughter of a Marquis. Lady Hilda paid several visits to this country, and was well known both here and in Newport. Her death occurred in Paris

about a year since. Two of the most celebrated amateur vocalists of twenty years ago are now in this coun--Miss Fanny Reed and Mrs. Ronalds. Miss Reed delighted a small audience at her sister's house on Thursday afternoon and sang with all her old sweetness and expression. M. Plancon also gave some delightful French songs, and Mr. Bispham of Philadelphia sang Irish ballads with great effect. The entertainment was in honor of Mme. Bischoffsheim of Paris, and it was to be regretted that so few

of Mrs. Stevens's friends were invited. The city was half depopulated vesterday by the general departures for country parties. Besides the Lenox contingent, whose name was legion, Tuxedo, New London, and the Country clubs have swallowed up a great many. At Tuxedo, to-night, there will be the usual New Year's eve jollification, and the pretty club house will wear its brightest smile to welcome members and their friends. Mrs. Ronalds, who has been an absentee for so many years, has left her pretty home in Cadogan pince, London, where her solvies and musicales are among the smartest of the season, to visit her sons at their Tuxedo home. and will probably take part in all the festivities. A large party from among the Pequot colony have gone to the Casino at New London to welcome the New Year. Several cottages have been opened, and there will be dinners, dances, and every variety of sport that the "ex-

The first important function of the New Year will be the Charity ball on Wednesday, the 3d. The very name suggests in these hard times the duty of the rich to do what they can by the purchase of boxes and tickets, and by their personal presence at the ball, to make it as completely successful as it has been in previous years. Last January a large sum was notted for the holpless babies, and this year it should not fall behind in view of the increased demands upon the institution for the shelter of infants whose mothers are unable to provide for them. The ball will opened by Mr. Edward Cooper, and the Enickerbooker Club will turn out in force. One of the largest receptions of the season will be that given by Mrs. J. Hampden Robb next Thursday. Mrs. Robb has been very much out of the gay world of late years, but she has this winter a young daughter to in-

troduce and a beautiful new house to throw

open to her friends. Mrs. Robb has given

much personal attention to the building and

ornamentation of her residence, and the re-

halations whizzing in the air" may decree.

sult is said to be unusually artistic. Although Lent is still a long way off, yet theatre clubs, sewing societies, and literary lasses are coming prominently to the front The older sewing organizations are already full operation, and Mrs. Frederic Nellson and Mrs. Trevor have started new meetings for making garments for the poor. Readings, ectures, and general mental improvement are evidentis to be nopular this year. Many ladies are attending lectures on Greek art at Columbla College, and Miss Roberts's lessons on lussia are attended by a large class, who most once a week at the houses of its different nembers. Mr. L. J. B. Lincoln announces three "dramatic evenings," at each of which a new play is to be read in advance of its regur production, and for which cutertainments ubscribers are solicited. Mrs. Griffith, fornerly Miss Cacil Bristed, is getting up a class. or French conversation, which will no doubt to ateresting as well as improving, and, indeed, there is a new effort of this kind born pretty certy every day. On Wednesday afternoon the Countess Fanny Zampini Salazar will less ure at Mrs. Braper's, 271 Madison avenue, on the artistic industries of Italy, with stereo, the s con pictures of luces, bronzes, and potters.